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*Compliments of  
The Author*

THE  
CENTURY CROSSING.

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THE  
BRIDGE OF CYCLES.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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DAYS AND DATES.



ILLUSTRATION OF THE  
NON-BISSEXTILE HUNDREDTH YEAR  
CENTURY CROSSING.  
ITS STRANGE  
BRIDGE OF CYCLES;

THE LAST UNTIL THE 22<sup>nd</sup> CENTURY.

INTRODUCTION AND SUPPLEMENT  
TO HIS FORMER WORK, BY THE AUTHOR OF  
“DAYS AND DATES,”

SAMUEL N. <sup>W. Norton</sup>NORTON,

ADDRESS, RIO VISTA, CALIFORNIA.

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

# NEW YEAR DAYS OF THE WEEK CYCLES

Tuesday	1889
Wednesday	1890
Thursday	1891
Friday	1892
Sunday	1893
Monday	1894
Tuesday	1895
Wednesday	1896
Friday	1897
Saturday	1898
Sunday	1899
Monday	1900
Tuesday	1901
Wednesday	1902
Thursday	1903
Friday	1904
Sunday	1905
Monday	1906
Tuesday	1907
Wednesday	1908
Friday	1909
Saturday	1910
Sunday	1911
Monday	1912

19th CENTURY

20th CENTURY



## Cognate Remarks.

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7-14-1905. R.M.W.  
T  
1899

This Illustration, Introduction and Supplement to the recently published enlarged edition of "DAYS AND DATES," etc., is its own apology for its own anachronism, if apology at all. Brief in free-handed exposition of the subject matter, it may well be found more satisfactory to the casual reader than the crystallized, in other phrase the frozen truth of the tabular statements contained in the main work to which this is tentative and auxiliary. The vital purpose and effect is to record for both Julian and Gregorian Calendars a perfect concordance, respectively, of all week-days and all month-dates of ALL YEARS, ante and post.

The TABLES of "DAYS AND DATES" exist in the logic of facts known alike to prince and peasant and are perfected under the immutable law of numbers; and therefore I, being but a waif upon an expiring syllable of recorded time, do without a shade of a shadow of presumption move Christendom to take knowledge, and especially, Governments to take legislative, executive and judicial knowledge thereof therein and herein.

SAMUEL NEWTON NORTON.

Rio Vista, California,  
November 20, A. D. 1899.

### BASIC NUMBERS.

The consecutive succession of weeks is the basis of every enumeration and point in position stated as a concrete fact either Julian or Gregorian in the TABLES of "DAYS AND DATES," recently published.

Next after every common year of 52 weeks and 1 day, the new-year day is 1 day in the order of week-days beyond the day that began the old-year; and next after every leap-year of 52 weeks and 2 days, the new-year day is 2 days in the order of week-days beyond the day that began the old-year. This, since 44 B. C.

The reason of the rule is obvious without comment. I state it here because it is the unimpeachable substruction in the given succession of new-year days-of-the-week in the TABLES of "DAYS AND DATES," recently published.

## VASTNESS IN AVERAGE.

All Calendar accounting consists of vast averages upon actual time.

The artificial years of Romulus and of Numa were both shorter than the natural year—the former preposterously so—and therefore dated beyond the natural solar seasons, that is, dated them forward; those of Julius Cæsar and of Gregory XIII are both longer than the natural year—the former quite appreciably so—and therefore fall slowly backward, that is, date the seasons too early.

The approximation of the Gregorian to Natural time is very close. The existing difference is vastly unimportant. And if in far future years it shall be found desirable and practicable to secure a general world-concurrence in dropping one-at-a-time at intervals of several thousand years apart surplus intercalary dates, the process will be only to designate and drop; the modification of my DAYS AND DATES to fit the change will proceed in my absence, doubtless; our present index cycle of 400 years will cease to run, and another like, with a new initial, instantly march on until the next drop, and so on.

## ALWAYS EXCEPT CATAclysm.

In every period of 400 years the Julian system dates 100 and the Gregorian 97 leap-years—3 day-*dates* difference; therefore in 122 periods of 400 years, Gregorian gains 366 day-*dates*, (a maximum artificial year-*date*) more than the Julian, in the same actual time.

Hence,  $400 \times 122 = 48,800$  Julian years—Russian style (Greek Church)—would include and contain just 48,801 Gregorian years—Catholic and Protestant style—that is 48,801 years and about  $13\frac{3}{4}$  days, of NATURE'S SUN STYLE. "D's AND D's," recently published. It is there shown that Feb. 29, A. D. 200, would have been Feb. 28 under the Gregorian System, that March 1, and all subsequent dates until Feb. 29, A. D. 300, Julian, would have been common to both Systems, that the last named day would have been dated March 1, a gain of 1 date for the Gregorian, that since that time similar gains amount to 3 dates in every 400 years until Feb. 29, A. D. 1800, Julian, was dated March 12, A. D. 1800, Gregorian, that Feb. 29, A. D. 1900, Julian will be dated March 13, A. D. 1900,

Gregorian, 1 more day gain, and so on until Feb. 29 A. D. 48,900 Julian is Feb. 28 A. D. 48,901 Gregorian, and both run just 1 year apart the same month dates 100 years, and Feb. 29 A. D. 49,000 is March 1 A. D. 49,001 Gregorian, 1 year and 1 day apart in *dating* the same actual time, of which, nearly 14 days will exist *without date*, even in the Gregorian, which will have overlapped them at the rate of less than half of 1 minute each year, by reason of its plus intercalary "error;" while the Julian with its precisely similar\* but far greater "error" will have trespassed a full year more, at the rate of more than 11 minutes a year. The effect is that their *dates* fall backward in the seasons; not that actual time is or can be "lost" at all.

To practically equate with Nature, the Gregorian system will need only to drop a *day-date* every three or four thousand years if the world is willing. Easy quite when people agree.

Just as it is now, the Gregorian would be a treasure to the world for all time. Recession of but a *day-date* upon the solar seasons during thousands of years is so slow and gradual that temporalities would conform by sheer habit alone and never suffer by it. And it would seem that anniversaries and memorial days, whether sacred, profane, or mixed, would not be seriously affected by such slight and slow changes in the weather—for, to make the full round of the seasons would require largely more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million of years.

#### LAST AND GREATEST.

The year was the last disclosure to man in accounting natural time. Days were instantly suggested as in the beginning; there was evening and morning, 1 day. Then came the seven-day period for rest, doubtless from natural fatigue. Superstition and succession named months, and personal ambition often changed the names. The convenient divisions of the day into hours, minutes and seconds were familiarly marked by various devices long before the number of days in the year was even respectably approximated. Romulus the founder of Rome first guessed it 304; then 310; then gave up the ghost and the guess together; and Pompilius Numa his royal successor fixed on the number 365, long held by the Romans a gift of the gods—and it was indeed very close, for those times.

But as the decades and centuries of years watched the fall

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\* The "similar" of Geometry.



of Persian, the decline of Grecian, the culmination of Roman empire, the 365-day year of Numa dated December weather gradually forward all the way to May, and veneration for the traditions of Numa prevented amendment.

Even when Caius Julius Cæsar at the height of his dictatorial power intimated the abrogation of the Numan calendar and the setting up of his own 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ -day year, the high-born wits, among them the peerless orator Cicero, made sportful ridicule of his intention. Not the less he decreed it, and that decree is his enduring fame to-day. Issued B. C. 46, to take effect B. C. 44, himself assassinated B. C. 45, the calendar of the great autocrat commoner did take effect as prescribed, springing up from the blood-sodden ashes of his death-pyre at Rome to mark by annual month and day-*dates* the times and seasons for seeding and springing, flower and fruit, harvest and vintage, ruth and storm, during millenniums of years not then yet numbered—nor yet. The Russians and all orthodox Greek-Churchmen still account time by the Julian Calendar instituted B. C. 44, and adopted by the grand initial Christian Council held at Nice in Bithynia, Asia Minor, under the auspices of the illustrious Emperor Constantine, A. D. 325. A full index cycle in the monumental mirror of Time's flight across the ages of darkness, precedes in "DAYS AND DATES," recently published, the more sunwisely accurate Gregorian Calendar instituted A. D. 1582, and now dating for all Catholic and Protestant Christian nations.

To the unquestioning obedience of his faithful Catholic Churchmen at the inception of his correction and amendments to the Julian Calendar, Gregory XIII owed the tardy but full compliance of the Protestants within two centuries later. Truth leaned on faith until identified as fact. Purely scientific and practical in its approach toward perfect definition in the Calendar year, the Gregorian System is, in catch phrase, "near enough" to perfection. Absolute equasion rests forever yet with Deity. The Gregorian has since its inception in A. D. 1582 advanced less than a full index cycle, but reflexion on its principle demonstrates that the least number of perpetual repetition is precisely 400 years. In "DAYS AND DATES," recently published, the detail by years far exceeds and thus illustrates the index cycle of the Gregorian Calendar as applied to future



time, up to A. D. 2282. Yet the application with equal certainty is implied to infinity. See *Infra*, p.p. 10, et seq.

### WHEREFORE?

Why was "DAYS AND DATES" made? To do good. To fill a place and meet a want not always though often keenly felt and never yet satisfactorily supplied. Its talk is talk, like this is, its TABLES incarnate fact and work, every letter an archangel for truth, the Arabic sign its guidon in the plane of time. There is no lapse, omission or misplacing in the TABLES of "DAYS AND DATES," recently published. The substruction is without fault, and being so, requires correct reading and mental process, nothing more, to find the fact sought. It can neither be nor lead to error. The searcher must be *certain in his search* thereof not the less.

The indispensable common Almanac shows for one year the concordance of days-of-the-week and dates-of-the-month. In that regard "DAYS AND DATES" is the ALMANAC OF ALL YEARS, past and future, under either the Julian or Gregorian styles. The fact is easily demonstrable. Indeed the method of the work itself is demonstration. "DAYS AND DATES" ought to live long as the existing Calendar Systems, for it is the truth of exemplification in their process.

I premise that every Court of Record and all competent public functionaries in Christendom "take judicial knowledge," that is, accept in evidence without further proof, THE WEEK-DAYS AND MONTH DATES set forth in usual year almanacs. In view of the unimpeachable basic principles followed in the formation of the TABLES in "DAYS AND DATES," and the superlative care taken to give them a perfect letter press, free from mistake or lapse in any particular whatsoever, I respectfully suggest and bespeak for my work the like judicial recognition in concordance of days-of-the-week and dates-of-the-month during ALL YEARS under the respective Julian and Gregorian Calendar Systems as that aforesaid quoted taken.

General belief and confidence, neither in part nor with reserve nor halting, but conscientious, entire, full and free, would place "DAYS AND DATES" in a position it deserves on its merits as a standard reference. The knowledge and confidence of the author amounts to certainty, AND SUCH I SEEK TO IMPART.

Every sort of intelligent people have at least occasional use for the information found in "DAYS AND DATES." In most such cases, the requirement is urgent, instant. In other phrase, "When you want it, you want it bad," that is, 'twould be good to have right off; and in very many cases it would be curious, pleasant, comfortable to know the concordance of a certain day of a certain year in the past or future as to its week-day and month-date. The satisfactions of humanity consist largely of trifles. Yet, "DAYS AND DATES" was made chiefly for business men and the uses of business, in commerce as well as in law—and all essentials else.

### THE SIMPLE CYCLES, OF NEW-YEAR DAYS-OF-THE-WEEK.

We have said that new-year days-of-the-week conform to the inexorable law of 365 and 366-day years, and form the base of the system in "DAYS AND DATES."

"These new-year days-of-the-week are repeated often, in perfect order according to the respective Julian and Gregorian plan of years. The period of such repetition is a cycle of each initial new-year day-of-the-week. The cycles differ in periods. The same period numbers are never consecutive in the Julian, and only at and laterally from the non-bissextile hundredth years of the Gregorian. There are but three simple cycles in the Julian, to wit: 5, 6, 11, years. There are five in the Gregorian, to wit: 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, years, but the single 7 and two 12s only appear at the non-bissextile hundredth years, when they always interlock each other and embrace the year jointly in the same form precisely, though not from the same initial days-of-the-week always.

The situation exists at this moment, continuing from January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1903, and will not again be renewed until the dawn of the 22d century, 200 years hence. If disposed to superstition of the preternatural cast, we might quote the stupendous events in history during the 5-years-embrace by the single 7 and two 12-year cycles, thrice performed in the last three centuries. But soft, we have more than three of *our* 5 years, yet to run—the first  $1\frac{3}{4}$  years has been astonishment. Unparalleled murder! Unparalleled victories! Unparalleled armaments exhibit the unspoken argument of force and fear

throughout the planet. In almost silence the giants pile Oeta on Ossa, Ossa on Pelion, Pelion on Olympus. All cannot end in preparation, and it, like action, must cease at times.

Probably war is a necessity of human nature. We cannot erase the truth that man is created a fighting animal. It is better that he should fight some of the time than to be preparing to fight, all the time.

### THE INDEX CYCLES.

These of the Julian and Gregorian Systems, respectively, point to every day *date* cognate to each, as now practiced. The Julian carries its own, the Gregorian its own, each is known, and each according to its finite devices in system, is, through virtue in the law of numbers, infinite and infallible in process, however differing in respective results.

Demonstration of these indicial periods by actual comparison of items in the unimpeachable TABLES of "DAYS AND DATES" is direct proof of them in the positive concrete, and dispenses with the less satisfactory abstractions of theory in mathematics.

The concrete *exists*; the abstract ratiocinates.

### JULIAN INDEX CYCLE.

This is a composite of the simple cycles  $5+6+11+6=28$  years, and at that period is repeated consecutively forever, and constitutes the entire system of New-Year Day-of-the-Week Cycles in the Julian Calendar. Every day named in the Julian is necessarily repeated under the law of numbers 28 years distant from its station in time date. Thus, the cycle repeated consecutively forever becomes through its constituent members a perpetual index to each and all of them. Every multiple of the cyclic period is one of many consecutive repetitions of that primary and possessed of all its indicial quality except that of lesser duration. Hence  $28 \times 25 = 700$  years, the first hundredth year Index Cycle of the Julian Calendar System. It is far more convenient for application than any lesser multiple or the primary itself can be. Of course any multiple of a multiple is a multiple of the primary and carries chief quality as a perfect Index Cycle; as, 1400, 14,000, 56,000; no fear of error by reason of immensity.

In the Julian the simple cycles  $5+6+11+6$  stand always in the same relation to each other as to succession, which is vibra-



tory, so to speak, that is, in common speech, "back and forth." Either may lead but the order not be broken. Thus, they form either  $5 + 6 + 11 + 6 = 28$  or  $6 + 11 + 6 + 5 = 28$  or  $11 + 6 + 5 + 6 = 28$  or  $6 + 5 + 6 + 11 = 28$  in the Julian Calendar, always. See TABLE I of "DAYS AND DATES."

### GREGORIAN INDEX CYCLE.

The composite cycle  $5 + 6 + 11 + 6 = 28$  years, cuts a large figure also in the Gregorian Calendar System, but is only intermittently consecutive there, therefore not permanently indicial. The simple cycles maintain the same relation and succession as in the Julian except when within the disturbing influence of the non-bissextile hundredth years with their strange cycles, the single 7 and two 12s and the quartette of triple consecutive 6s.

The primary Index Cycle of the Gregorian Calendar is a vast and complex co-composite of just 400 years, and at that period is repeated consecutively forever, and includes the entire system of New-Year Day-of-the-Week Cycles in the Gregorian, as now and heretofore practiced. This Cycle invariably consists of 10 composite Cycles of 28 and 3 of 40 years each, but no series, in its detail is ever precisely duplicated except in perpetual repetition of itself consecutively, both ante and post.

Every day named in the Gregorian is necessarily repeated under the law of numbers 400 years distant from its station in time date. Thus, the cycle repeated consecutively forever becomes through its constituent members a perpetual index to each and all of them. Every multiple of the cyclic period is one of many consecutive repetitions of that primary, and possessed of all its indicial quality except that of lesser duration. Thus, multiples of 400 years, as 800, 8000, 10,000, etc., etc., are perfect Index Cycles of the Gregorian Calendar System. No fear of error by reason of immensity.

The following is the series of sub-cycles that make up the 400-year perpetual index of A. Ds. 1601, 2001, etc. It shows the important subordinate function of the 28-year and 40-year composites, and the curious links of Special Cycles near the non-bissextile hundredth years where the 40 year composite only and invariably appears. EVERY year of the 400 discloses resembling but not identical series, except in aggregate period and equal composites. The one here presented covers the



## 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH CENTURIES ;

to wit: Years, beginning with A. D. 1601:

$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 years.
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 12 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	40 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 12 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	40 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6^* + 6 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	*40 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "
$6 + 11 + 6 + 5 =$	-	-	-	-	-	28 "

Ending with A. D. 2000 = - - - 400 years.

Refer to TABLE I+, of "DAYS AND DATES."

The rather usual impression from a first glance at that TABLE I+ of "DAYS AND DATES," is that of a hopelessly tangled chain! Never think so. Not a link is misplaced or missing. The immutable law of numbers reigns there. Every letter and figure is correct and true.

The Index Cycle is for all years, and perfectly flexible. Just 400 or any multiple of 400 years from any New-Year Day-of-the-Week, that day was and is to be forever repeated and followed by all other days of its year in their regular order of Gregorian time and each in separate cycle.

In the Julian Calendar of "DAYS AND DATES," the Tables and Index Cycle are equally correct, in that Style.

## THE CENTURY BRIDGE.

Very likely the scientific author of the Gregorian Calendar never dreamed of the splendid muddle in new-year day-of-the week cycles that result from his dropping 3 of every 4 hundredth year intercalary dates. He was of mature years. The first drop was decreed for A. D. 1700. He could not hope to see it with mortal eyes that in A. D. 1582 had already seen the culmination of his physical powers.

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\*A. D. 1899 is the 23d year of this composite. See TABLE I+ of "DAYS AND DATES."

Probably this incidental effect, if thought of at all was dismissed as of no consequence. Yet it has consequences of much importance. From new and strange Cycles and grouping of Cycles joined with the old the great primary Index Cycle to the Gregorian System is finally derived; and demonstrated; although the practice of the System is more than four-score years short of a single tally on its own Index.

The apparent eccentricity in 400 series of Gregorian Composites, not one of them the analogue of another and seeming to buffet each other with hopeless contradiction abstract and concrete, yet each immutably loyal to return at the guidon period of 400 years to its precise initial point of repetition, seems to me, even after study enough to demonstrate the fact, astonishment. Old Time himself appears as an adept in studied negligence. The stupendous *echelon* of 146,097 dates sweeps down the ages, each date in its separate cycle of 400 years, forever repeating under the law of God's numbers the feeble invention of a human average upon actual time. It is supreme order reigning over chaos; and nothing less than the snail-like work of tabulating in DAYS AND DATES could have convinced me beyond all doubt of its truth.

I subjoin the first composite from each of several series taken at random from TABLE I+ of "DAYS AND DATES."

A. D.		A. D.
1775.	$11+6+5+7+5+6=40+$ , ending	2175.
1776.	$5+6+11+12+6=40+$ ,	" 2176.
1750.	$6+5+6+11=28+$ ,	" 2150.
1782.	$6+5+6+6+6+11=40+$ ,	" 2182.
1777.	$6+11+6+6+6+5=40+$ ,	" 2177.
1779.	$11+6+6+6+5+6=40+$ ,	" 2179.
1780.	$5+6+12+11+6=40+$ ,	" 2180.
1792.	$5+7+5+6+11+6=40+$ ,	" 2192.
1828.	$5+6+11+6=23+$ ,	" 2228.
1849.	$6+11+6+5=23+$ ,	" 2249.
1797.	$7+5+6+11+6+5=40+$ ,	" 2197.
1791.	$12+11+6+5+6=40+$ ,	" 2191.
1698.	$12+6+5+6+11=40+$ ,	" 2098.
1583.	$11+6+5+6=28+$ ,	" 1983.

Friday, October 15, A. D. 1982 will repeat, at the first perpetual Index Cycle in living practice of the Gregorian System. See TABLE II+ of DAYS AND DATES. It is noticeable. Every day-*date* of every year is a subject of the Index Cycle.

The Century Bridge of Cycles, a voiceless monitor, a sheen, a glamor, a halo, a what-not, a mystic we heed not, a meaning we wot not, broods and beckons or shines and smiles at the crossing. There the two strange apostolic 12s toss their great arms interlocking over the non-bissextile hundredth year, and the sole 7 of all the Cycles extends its symbol of creation, interlocking them both and it AND US, even now. Two commoner 11s support each regal 12, two sturdy plebeian 5s flank the sacred 7, and a quartette of triple-consecutive 6s settles upon the structure and completes—what might be a picture.

The Time Chart at page 2, *supra*, presents a section of 24 years, 12 on each side of the century crossing. Curved lines point out the various cycles and segments of cycles within the section limits. Numerals designate the 5s, the 7, the 11s, the 12s, but not the quartette of triple 6s which appears in 2 interlacing groups which would be marred and confused by perching a flight of figures 6 among them; they are clearly known and shown by the 12 crowns of their 12 half circle line pointers; not one of their lines is cut by the section limits; they begin, respectively, *at*, and extend *to*, (observe the italics) New Year days, as follows:

*At* 1889 Tuesday,      *to* 1895, *to* 1901, *to* 1907;  
 “ 1890 Wednesday, “ 1896, “ 1902, “ 1908;  
 “ 1893 Sunday,      “ 1899, “ 1905, “ 1911;  
 “ 1894 Monday,      “ 1900, “ 1906, “ 1912.

4 fractional pointer lines of 6s and 1 of 5, none of them with numerals, all cut by the section limits, all single simple cycles, all members of the grand 40-year composite, all permitted to enter this cyclic parlor section set with but one foot, and, save one, all of same radii as the triple consecutives, must not be mistaken as of the latter though partly just as good looking; to wit, extending *to* 1891 a 6, *to* 1892 a 6; beginning *at* 1909 a 6, *at* 1910 a 6, *at* 1912 a 5.

Every item of the chart is justified by TABLE I+ of “DAYS AND DATES.” I am sponsor for its designation as “The Century

Bridge of Cycles," which name is a pure draught of imagination upon Architecture inspiring geometric truth as of time measures by the Gregorian System. Its subjective points in numerical year dates and cycles have had heretofore, and while the Gregorian remains unchanged will have hereafter, the same GEOMETRIC relation to EVERY non-bissextile hundredth year; yet the NAMES OF DAYS at those subjective points differ and repeat as absolute subjects of the Index Cycle 400. Thus, the day names of these subjective points in relation to A. D. 1900 will repeat for 2300 but not for 2200 nor 2100 nor either for either other. Nevertheless the subjective points will possess day names and The Century Bridge of Cycles will exist for all such years in same form, situation and cycles as for A. D. 1900.

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Against any possible doubt or denial whatever by whomsoever of any item in the TABLES OF "DAYS AND DATES" I here set up in advance the formal law joinder, IN NULLO EST ERRATUM.

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#### CHANGE OF THEME—APROPOS.

This chestnut grew within my own observation in early youth, near the country town of my nativity. There have been many versions, this is the true one. A clergyman, a good not old gentleman, essayed gardening for exercise, and one morning found a squash plant peeping from the ground apparently to him wrong end first. (The leaf base uppermost as orderly squashes are wont to do.) He with his trowel forthwith gently assisting raised the earth—not the planet—together with the plant—note that he "raised" that squash—and set it down the other way, stood it on its head, looked at first wise, then otherwise, then carefully restored it to the normal position, smiled approval and—told it on himself for a moral. \* \* \* \*

Everybody and his wife liked that man and his wife. So did I not three feet high. May this Introduction to "DAYS AND DATES" two years post acquaintance find so much of considerateness as our minister gave to the squash.









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